	Phase III Archeologica	al Database and Inventory
HISTORICAL Site Number: 18PR321	Site Name: PD #1	Prehistoric 🗸
	Other name(s)	Historic 🗸
Brief Early Archa	aic through Late Woodland base camp or sho	ort-term camps, Late 17th-18th Unknown
T P C T Description: century hor	use site	, :
1 1 0 5 1		
Site Location and Environmental Data:	Maryland Archeological Research Unit No.	
Latitude 38.6346 Longitude -76.6796	Physiographic province Western Shore Co	
Elevation m Site slope 0-5%	Ethnobotany profile available Maritime	
Site setting	Topography	Name (if any) Patuxent River
-Site Setting restricted	Floodplain High terrace Private	Saltwater Freshwater
-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to	Hilltop/bluff Rockshelter/ Feder	
account for sites near state/county lines or streams	Interior flat Hillslope State	of MD ✓ Estuary/tidal river ✓ Swamp
	Upland flat Unknown Regio	
	Ridgetop Other Unknow	own Spring
	Terrace Low terrace	Minimum distance to water is 10 m
	Low terrace	
Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data: Co	ntact period site ca. 1820 - 1860	Y Ethnic Associations (historic only)
Paleoindian site Woodland site ca.	. 1630 - 1675 🔲 ca. 1860 - 1900	Native American Asian American
	. 1675 - 1720 Y ca. 1900 - 1930	African American Unknown Y
	. 1720 - 1780 Y Post 1930	Anglo-American Other
	. 1780 - 1820 Y	Hispanic
Late archaic Y Late woodland Y	Unknown historic context	Y=Confirmed, P=Possible
Unknown prehistoric context	Unknown context	
-	storic Furnace/forge	Military Post-in-ground
	rban/Rural? Rural Other	Battlefield Frame-built
Freilistoric	Domestic Transportation	Fortification Masonry
Wildli-component Vilsc. ceremonial	Homestead Canal-related	Encampment Other structure
Village Nock art	Road/railroad Mansion	☐ Townsite ☐ Slave related ☐
Tamlet Sileli midden	Wharf/landing	☐ Religious ☐ Non-domestic agri ☐
Base camp 310/illinic scaller	☐ Maritime-related	☐ Church/mtg house ☐ Recreational ☐
Rocksheiter/cave Quarry/extraction	── Bridge Cellar □	☐ Ch support bldg ☐ Midden/dump ☐
	Privy	□ Burial area □ Artifact scatter ✓
	Educational	☐ Cemetery ☐
	Mining-related Commercial	Sepulchre Spring or well
		☐ Isolated burial ☐ Unknown ☐
[Quarry-related Trading post	
	Mill Store	☐ Bldg or foundation ☐ Other context ☐
	Quarry-related Store	
	Mill Store	Bldg or foundation Other context

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

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Brief Early Archaic	through Late Woodland base camp or short-term camps, Late 17th-18th	Unknown				
T D II C T Description:	, , , ,					
<u> 1 K O J 1</u>						
Diagnostic Artifact Data:	Prehistoric Sherd Types Shepard	Keyser				
Projectile Point Types Koens-Crispin	Marcey Creek Popes Creek Townsend	Yeocomico				
Clovis Perkiomen	Dames Qtr Coulbourn Minguannan	Monongahela				
Hardaway-Dalton Susquehana	Selden Island Watson Sullivan Cove	Susquehannock				
Palmer Vernon	Accokeek 1 Mockley Shenks Ferry					
Kirk (notch) 1 Piscataway	Wolfe Neck Clemson Island Moyaone					
Kirk (stem) Calvert	Vinette Page Potomac Cr 2					
Le Croy Selby Bay	ilonstone Stanordshire	Stoneware				
Morrow Mntn Jacks Rf (notch)	Astbury Jackfield Tin Glazed 50	English Brown				
Guilford Jacks Rf (pent)	Borderware Mn Mottled Whiteware 1	Eng Dry-bodie				
Brewerton Madison/Potomac Madison/Potomac	Buckley North Devon Porcelain	Nottingham				
Otter Creek Levanna	Creamware 1 Pearlware 6	Rhenish				
All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts	oroanimare	Wt Salt-glazed 9				
Other Artifact & Feature Types:	Prehistoric Features Lithic Material Fer quartzite	Sil sandstone				
Prehistoric Artifacts Other fired clay	Mound(s) Storage/trash pit ☐ Jasper ✔ Chalcedony	✓ European flint				
Flaked stone 307 Human remain(s)	Midden ☐ Burial(s) ☐ Chert ✔ Ironstone	Basalt				
Ground stone Modified faunal	Shell midden ☐ Ossuary ☐ Rhyolite ☑ Argilite	✓ Unknown				
Stone bowls Unmod faunal	Postholes/molds Unknown Quartz Steatite	Other				
Fire-cracked rock 75 Oyster shell	House pattern(s) ☐ Other ☐ Quartzite ✓ Sandstone					
Other lithics (all) 1 Floral material	Palisade(s) Dated features present at	site				
Ceramics (all) 10 Uncommon Obj.	Hearth(s)					
Rimsherds Other	Lithic reduc area					
Historic Artifacts Tobacco related 168	Historic Features Privy/outhouse Depression/mound	Unknown				
Pottery (all) 179 Activity item(s) 4	Const feature Well/cistern Burial(s)	Other				
Glass (all) 132 Human remain(s)	Foundation					
Architectural 116 Faunal material	Trash pit/dump Railroad bed Cellar hole/cellar Chart midden Carthywarks					
Furniture Misc. kitchen 1770	Sheet midden					
Arms 1 Floral material	Planting feature Mill raceway					
Clothing 2 Misc. 24	Postholes/molds Road/walkway Wheel pit					
Personal items 1 Other plastic, coal	Paling ditch/fence All quantities exact or esti	mated minimal counts				
Radiocarbon Data:						
Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sa	mple 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/-	years BP Reliability				
Sample 4: years BP Reliability Sa	mple 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/-	years BP Reliability				
Sample 7: years BP Reliability Sa	mple 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/-	years BP Reliability				
Additional radiocarbon results available						

MARYLAND Phase I	I and Phase III Ar	cheological Database and In	ventory		
HISTORICAL Site Number:	18PR321 Site Name:	PD #1	Prehistoric 🗸		
	Other name(s)		Historic 🗸		
TRUST Description:	Early Archaic through Late Woodle century house site	and base camp or short-term camps, Late 17th-18th	Unknown 🗌		
External Samples/Data:		Collection curated at			
Additional raw data may be available online					

Summary Description:

The PD #1 Site (18PR321) is the remains of a domestic occupation dating from the late 17th to mid-18th centuries, as well as several occupational loci dating from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland prehistoric time periods. It is located within the Patuxent River Natural Resources Management Area in southern Prince George's County, Maryland. The site is situated at the northern end of a broad terrace overlooking the brackish Patuxent River. A standing barn and an access road are present on a portion of the site. Several seasonal drainage features originate on the higher terraces above the project area and empty into the Patuxent.

The underlying geologic formation consists of the Pleistocene-aged Patuxent River Terrace Deposits composed of inter-bedded sand, gravel, and minor silt-clay. Surface soils are composed of the well-drained Collington fine sandy loams and Matapeake silt loams. Recent vegetation regimes included thick grass cover providing some protection to the terraces and floodplain from erosion. Marsh grass and rushes grow at the mouth of the tidal tributaries. Typical fauna of the region consists of white-tailed deer, fox, squirrel, and raccoon, numerous waterfowl and shore birds, and a variety of amphibians and reptiles.

The site was first identified during a reconnaissance archeological survey of the middle portion of the Patuxent River conducted by the Maryland Geological Survey in early 1988. This study was part of a larger preliminary planning study involving several properties (4,000 acres total) under the control of the Department of Natural Resources. The site was found during surface survey of the cultivated portions of the river's floodplain. Site 18PR321 was identified as a multi-component occupation dating from the Middle Archaic to Late Woodland prehistoric time periods, and to the 18th and 19th centuries.

Researchers returned to Site 18PR321 in June of 1988 to conduct Phase II testing. The archeological investigation was performed to assess potential impacts to the site expected as a result of shoreline erosion control projects in the Natural Resources Management Area. Field conditions at 18PR321 consisted of vegetated and cultivated areas and dictated the use of surface and sub-surface methods. The cultivated portion of the site was examined using controlled surface collection with units aligned on a grid. Collections measured 5 square meters. All artifacts were collected from each unit and bagged with north and east grid provenience designations. The vegetated portion of the site area was tested using 50 cm by 50 cm shovel test pits (STPs) aligned on the existing (surface collection) grid and placed at each 5 meter grid node. The STPs were excavated by natural soil horizons down to sterile subsoil. All soil was screened through hardware cloth. A total of 53 shovel tests were excavated.

After the surface collection was completed, a series of 1 X 1 meter units was excavated within an area slated for the creation of a construction road for the erosion control improvements. These 18 test units were placed to determine the presence of features or undisturbed deposits below the plowzone. Only the soil from the southwest quadrant of each test unit was screened through hardware cloth. Excavation work focused only on the portion of 18PR321 to the north of the extant access road and barn, and did not examine parts of the site to the south.

Stratigraphic context at 18PR321 is poor. With few exceptions, all artifacts recovered from the 53 STPs and 18 one meter excavation units were confined to the plowzone. No artifacts or features were present in any of the units below the plow disturbed layer. Cross site profiles indicate severe erosion and deflation of the profile at the terrace edge overlooking the Patuxent River.

Both prehistoric and historic artifacts were encountered in the plowzone deposits at 18PR321. The historic artifact assemblage at the site consisted of 4 activity items, 116 architectural objects, 2 clothing items, 2,064 kitchen-related artifacts, 1 personal item, 168 tobacco-related artifacts, 1 arms object, and 24 miscellaneous objects. The activity items were 3 pieces of flint ballast and a wrought iron hook. Architectural objects included 62 brick pieces, 12 burned brick pieces, 2 fragments of roof slate, 7 fragments of green-tinted window glass, 1 cut nail, 5 wrought nails, and 27 unidentified nails. The clothing remains were pieces of leather. Kitchen-related artifacts were 179 ceramic sherds (50 tin-glazed, 1 creamware, 6 pearlware, 1 whiteware, 13 buff-bodied earthenware, 1 refined red earthenware, 9 white salt-glazed stoneware, 25 brown salt-glazed stoneware, 7 buff-bodied salt-glazed stoneware, 1 miscellaneous stoneware, 64 redware, and 1 unidentified sherd), 115 bottle glass fragments (1 coke bottle, 13 green glass, 23 olive amber glass, 5 emerald green glass, 69 olive green, and 4 other shards), 7 burned bones, 1 butcher-cut bone, 11 other animal bones, 1,750 fragments of oyster shell, and 1 piece of clam shell. The personal artifact is a coin or token of some sort. The tobacco-related artifacts are 115 kaolin pipe stems and 53 pipe bowls. The arms artifact is a gunflint. The miscellaneous objects are 5 pieces of melted/burned glass, 4 other glass fragments, a piece of olive green flat glass, 11 unidentified metal fragments, a piece of plastic, and 2 pieces of coal. The highly visible presence of bottle glass and pipe fragments suggests that, in addition to functioning in a domestic context, the site may have served some sort of public function (i.e. there is significant evidence of smoking and drinking). Though no records have been found to indicate use of the site as a river landing in the 17th and 18th centuries, it is documented as such in the subsequent 19th century.

The prehistoric assemblage included 4 projectile points, 4 bifaces, a spokeshave, 10 cores, 2 retouched flakes, 286 other flakes, a hammerstone, 75 pieces of fire-cracked rock, and 10 ceramic sherds. The diagnostic lithic artifacts were a rhyolite Selby Bay point, jasper Kirk corner-notched point, a quartz Halifax point, and a quartz Savannah River point. The primary lithic raw material was quartz, followed by rhyolite, chert, quartzite, jasper, silicified sandstone, chalcedony, and argillite. Diagnostic ceramics were 1 Accokeek sherd, and 2 Potomac Creek sherds, while the remainder were shell-tempered but otherwise unidentifiable. Four distinct artifact clusters were noted in the field, despite a general scatter of lithics across the entire site. Fire-cracked rock concentrations are more discrete within these clusters.

The archeological investigation in the northern portion of 18PR321 revealed the presence of a historic component dating primarily from the late 17th to mid 18th centuries. The historic occupation is interpreted as a rural domestic occupation with perhaps some public use related to the river landing location the site occupies. The prehistoric component is recognized by at least four distinct clusters or occupational loci within the overall artifact scatter at 18PR321. The time span of occupation at the site is long, dating from the Early Archaic to Late Woodland periods, with site function interpreted as resource procurement locales. All of the artifacts, both prehistoric and historic, were recovered from a disturbed context and no evidence was recovered from excavation units or shovel test pits to indicate the possibility of undisturbed deposits below the plow zone.

These data suggest that the northern portions of Site 18PR321 are plow-disturbed and of little research value. Future work in the southern portion of 18PR321 is warranted if future improvement projects in the area might impact the site. No investigations have been conducted south of the access road and standing barn.

MARYLAND Phase II and Phase III Archeological Database and Inventory				
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External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):				